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FIRST QUARTER 1981 PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 2

[Article: "On Results of Fulfillment of the State Plan of Development of the Economy and Culture of the MPR in the First Quarter of 1981"]

[Text] Our country's working people, extensively engaged in nationwide socialist competition to honor the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, have successfully fulfilled plan targets for the first quarter of 1981.

I. Agriculture

For the country as a whole, 46.5 percent of female breeding stock in the herd as of the beginning of the year gave birth to young in this period. A total of 5,218,000 head of young stock are being raised, comprising 97.2 percent of the total number of new young. The percentage of raising of young livestock was highest in the Hobd, Bayan-Olgii, Dornod, Arhangay, and Bayanhongor aymags.

Farm machinery repair figures for the country as a whole were as follows: 85.5 percent of tractors, 93.5 percent of plows, and 90.0 percent of seeders designated for planting operations.

In this past quarter 339 livestock buildings were brought on-stream -- 11.8 percent of the annual plan.

The quarterly plan for procurement of large livestock hides was overfulfilled by 20.1 percent; with 21.6 percent for small livestock.

II. Industry

Industrial output volume increased by 4.6 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The quarterly gross output plan was fulfilled by 100.3 percent, while the labor productivity increase plan was fulfilled by 104.8 percent.

Gross output plan fulfillment and growth rate, broken down by industries, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Branches	Plan Fulfillment	In comparison with the corresponding period last year
Power Industry	101.9	101.9
Fuel Industry	101.7	99.1
Nonferrous metallurgy	103.0	196.3
Metalworking industry	85.8	102.7
Building materials industry	106.0	114.3
Timber and woodworking industry	104.2	103.6
Textile industry	101.6	96.2
Leather, fur and shoe industry	95.0	83.2
Garment industry	105.9	103.8
Chemical industry	111.5	103.8
Printing industry	103.9	102.8
Food-processing industry	88.4	92.4

The Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, the Ministry of Social Economy and Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transportation and Ministry of Health, over-fulfilling the production and sales plan, successfully met pledges adopted in socialist competition.

Plan fulfillment and growth rate of production, sales, and labor productivity growth, broken down by ministries and agencies, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Ministries and Agencies (1)	Plan Fulfillment (4)			Output in Comparison With Corresponding Period Last Year (6)
	Production (2)	Sales (3)	Labor(5) Productivity Increased	
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	102.0	105.4	102.9	102.7
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	103.5	-	107.3	148.9
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	101.5	105.1	107.4	94.9
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	101.3	96.6	108.7	103.1
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	106.1	101.6	114.5	113.9

(Table continued from preceding page)

(1)	(4)			(6)
	(2)	(3)	(5)	
Ministry of Transportation	98.4	100.8	104.6	100.7
Ministry of Health	111.4	105.0	118.6	117.3
Ministry of Agriculture	126.1	126.1	127.3	133.7
Ministry of State Farms	57.4	59.9	63.6	78.3
Ministry of Health	99.7	101.4	99.3	106.2
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	115.2	-	127.3	121.8
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	110.6	104.8	111.9	107.2
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	112.6	-	112.8	110.6

In the first quarter 139 industrial enterprises overfulfilled their product sales target by 38.8 million tugriks. They include production associations of wool processing, leather-footwear and garment enterprises, the Ulaanbaatar Mechanized Bakery and Confectionery Products Plant, the Sharyn gol, Aduunchuluun, Nursthotgor, Mogoyngol, Hoshoo, Tsagaan-Oboo, Dzeget, Talbulag, and Chandagantal coal strip mines, the Sayhan-Oboo underground mine, the Central Power System, the Hyalganat and Tunhel timber harvesting operations, and the unified electrical and sanitation engineering enterprise, the Darhan Silicate Brick and Lime Plant, reinforced concrete plants, the Dzabhan and Hobd automotive repair shops, the biocombine in Songino, pharmaceutical plant, the domestic services administration in the city of Ulaanbaatar, the municipal and domestic services administrations in the cities of Nalaih and Erdenet, plus many others.

The joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine and the Mongol-sovtsvetmet Economic Association overfulfilled their gross output target.

A total of 29 industrial enterprises failed to meet their quarterly product sales target, with a combined shortfall of 27.9 million tugriks. They include the Nalaih-Kapital Mine, match factory, Suhebaatar Woodworking Combine, Ulaanbaatar Furniture Factory, State Printing Combine, the municipal and domestic services administrations of the Arhangay, Dornogobi and Dundgobi aimags, plus certain others.

Plan fulfillment and production growth rate for the principal industrial products are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Product (1)	(2) Plan Fulfillment	In comparison with the corresponding period of last year (3)
Electric power	103.2	103.5
Thermal energy	99.4	104.9

(Table continued from preceding page)

(1)	(2)	(3)
Coal	101.7	99.1
Fluorspar	107.9	95.8
Lime	108.5	124.2
Construction brick	108.7	105.0
Cement	103.1	114.7
Lumber	96.1	101.0
Standard buildings	83.2	92.6
Washed wool	110.9	96.8
Felt	100.5	99.8
Felt footwear	100.3	93.5
Woolen fabrics	90.7	91.0
Carpets	102.2	96.1
Goat and camel's hair knitwear	143.9	102.2
Knitwear	91.6	91.4
Coats	114.9	131.9
Suits	94.9	120.8
Kid	83.4	70.1
Chrome leather, Russian leather	104.9	93.1
Leather footwear	109.4	89.5
Leather coats	94.7	108.7
Tanned fur jackets	96.7	99.5
Canned meat	100.3	90.1
Sausage products	114.2	95.6
Flour	51.8	68.2
Bread	108.7	109.0

(Table continued from preceding page)

(1)	(2)	(3)
Confectionery goods	105.0	102.8
Fruit beverages and mineral waters	108.4	117.4
Household soap	87.7	76.1
Feed mixes	219.2	58.6

III. Construction

This country's construction contractor organizations performed 157 million tugriks worth of construction, which is 20.2 percent more than during the same period of last year.

Plan fulfillment and construction growth rate, labor productivity increase for the principal contractor ministries and agencies are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Ministries and Agencies	Plan Fulfillment		Construction Work in Comparison With Corresponding Period of Last Year
	Construction and Installation Work	Labor Productivity Increase	
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	103.9	114.3	116.9
Main Administration of Construction Troops	102.3	-	137.6
Ministry of Water Management	105.5	104.0	118.2
Ministry of Transportation	120.5	126.7	107.8
Ministry of Communications	113.7	114.1	115.2
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	90.8	120.8	127.2
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	114.0	119.6	117.1
Ministry of State Farms	101.5	117.2	113.7
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	184.4	149.2	189.5
Committee on Higher, Secondary Specialized Education and Vocational Training	102.2	120.8	81.8
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	139.2	113.5	103.1
Main Administration of Highways	103.3	105.1	100.8

Ulaanbaatar Municipal Construction Trust, Technical Assistance Trust No 2 in the city of Darhan, and the construction trusts and organizations of the Bayan-Olgii, Ubs, Hobd, and Bayanhongor aymags overfulfilled their quarterly construction plan; Technical Assistance Trust No 1 and the construction organizations of Arhangay and Hentiy aymags underfulfilled their plan.

IV. Transportation and Communications

The quarterly plan for freight turnover for all modes of transportation was fulfilled by 112.7 percent, freight movements by 103.6 percent, passenger turnover by 113.1 percent, and passenger movements by 111.6 percent.

The labor productivity increase target (converted to ton-kilometers) in transportation was fulfilled by 113.9 percent, including 100.8 percent in motor transport, 125.9 percent in rail transport, and 111.8 percent in air transport.

Plan fulfillment broken down by modes of transportation is characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Modes of Transportation	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the Same Period of Last Year
Freight turnover		
Motor transport	101.5	103.2
Rail transport	117.1	115.3
Air transport	110.4	122.8
Freight movements		
Motor transport	101.7	113.4
Rail transport	107.0	109.9
Air transport	104.9	115.1
Passenger turnover		
Motor transport	113.1	109.4
Rail transport	121.2	117.6
Air transport	103.6	105.9
Passenger movements		
Motor transport	111.6	111.5
Rail transport	111.9	115.1
Air transport	104.1	107.2

The transport enterprise administrations of Arhangay, Bayan-Olgii, Bayanhongor, Selenge and Hobd aymags and the city of Darhan, motor transport terminals Nos 1, 2, 22, 28, 29 and 34, plus a number of other transport enterprises overfulfilled their quarterly freight turnover and freight movement plan. The transport enterprise administrations of Bulgan, Doronod, Tob, Ubs and Hobsgol aymags, and motor transport terminals Nos 32, 35, 38 and 40 underfulfilled their plan.

The quarterly revenues plan for communications enterprises was fulfilled by 104.3 percent, with a 20.2 percent volume increase in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Plan fulfillment broken down by principal communications operations indices is characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Principal Indices	Plan Ful- fillment	In Comparison With the Cor- responding Period of Last Year
Dial telephone exchanges	100.0	104.4
Public telephone offices	100.6	105.5
Radio communications offices	99.3	113.6
Radio receivers	101.5	109.0
Television sets	100.5	110.6
First class mail and printed matter	99.5	101.1
Telegrams	106.8	109.8
Telephone toll calls	103.5	107.6

The quarterly communications provision plan for brigades and production teams of Skho (agricultural cooperatives) and state farms was fulfilled by 100.6 percent, while the total number provided with communications increased by 6.4 percent in comparison with the same period of last year.

V. Trade

Retail trade volume increased by 6.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Plan fulfillment and growth rate of retail goods turnover, broken down by ministries and agencies, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Ministries and Agencies (1)	(2) Plan Ful- fillment	In Comparison With the Cor- (3) responding Period of Last Year
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	98.0	105.7
Ministry of Culture	112.9	120.0

(Table continued from preceding page)

(1)	(2)	(3)
Ministry of Communications	101.4	109.9
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	100.7	112.6
Ministry of Health	114.9	121.7
<u>Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration</u>	97.3	94.8

The sales plan for public food services enterprises was fulfilled by 107.8 percent, with a volume increase of 6.1 percent over the same period of last year.

Foreign trade volume increased by 20.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Volume of municipal and domestic services revenues increased by 12.8 percent in comparison with the same period of last year, while quarterly plan fulfillment was 106.9 percent.

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CSO: 1819/4

MPR CAMPAIGNS FOR PEACE AT UNITED NATIONS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by B. Doljintseren: "Struggle for Peace -- Main Thrust of MPR Activities at UN"]

[Text] In 1981 the Mongolian people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the People's Revolution together with the peoples of the brother socialist nations and all our friends. During a historically short period of time our country has achieved impressive success in building socialism, with the support of the USSR and the other brother nations, having overcome a long policy of discrimination by the imperialist powers, and has entered the broad international arena. The year 1981 also marks the 20th anniversary of entry into the United Nations by the MPR, an appropriate occasion to review the activities of the MPR which it has conducted and is conducting within the framework of this world organization.

The MPR, utilizing the forum of the UN, has come out and continued to come out vigorously in support of all peace-seeking initiatives aimed at implementation of the lofty goals of achieving world peace and the security of peoples. As early as 1962 the representative of the MPR fully supported a proposal by the Czechoslovak delegation to affirm the principles of peaceful coexistence of nations with differing social systems. It was precisely this initiative which in the final analysis led to adoption by the UN General Assembly of the Declaration of Principles of International Law applying to friendly relations and cooperation of nations in conformity with the UN charter, which contains seven basic points, including the principle of nonaggression, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, equality of peoples, etc. Speaking in support of adoption of the Declaration in 1970, the Mongolian representative particularly noted that in the contemporary era there is no other choice than that of securing the peaceful coexistence of nations and preventing nuclear catastrophe, and he expressed his full agreement with the spirit and letter of this document of international significance.

Adoption of the Declaration on Strengthening International Security, adopted by the General Assembly on the initiative of the USSR, was a landmark in the history of the UN. The MPR greeted this Declaration as an exceptionally important implement in the campaign to carry out the central task of the United Nations Organization -- maintaining world peace.

Since 1970 implementation of the Declaration has become a topic which has been addressed at every regular session of the UN General Assembly and on which resolutions are adopted each session, confirming the spirit and letter of this document. The most recent of these resolutions, passed last year, noted that essential in the present international situation is universal and unconditional respect for the aims and principles of the UN Charter as a basis for relations between nations, independent of their socioeconomic system. Other important documents adopted in recent years in the area of strengthening international security include the Declaration on deepening and strengthening international détente and preventing the danger of nuclear war, the Declaration of educating peoples in a spirit of peace, as well as a resolution on the intolerability of hegemonism in international relations, which were vigorously supported by the Mongolian People's Republic.

At the end of the 1970's the world entered a period of severe crises. As Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal emphasized, during this period "the international situation became complicated as a result of a sharp deviation by the United States and a number of other NATO nations from the course of policy proclaimed at Helsinki, as a result of their attempts to bury détente and revive the 'cold war'." Guided by their aggressive aspirations, imperialism and reaction set a course toward disruption of the established world military-political balance to the detriment of the socialist countries, which is once again attested by the NATO decision recently adopted in Rome to deploy new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, declaration by Washington of the concept of limited "nuclear war," playing of the so-called "China card" by imperialist circles, etc.

The Soviet proposal entitled "On certain urgent measures to reduce the danger of war," presented by the Soviet delegation at the 35th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1980, aims at preventing further deterioration of the international situation, at limiting the possibilities of the imperialist forces dictating the terms in international relations, and at countering a slide toward a new "cold war." Greeting this initiative as being extremely timely and urgent, the minister of foreign affairs of the MPR stated in his speech at the session that the Mongolian delegation considered that it was the duty of the community of nations to undertake concrete steps based on the proposal by the Soviet delegation.

It is important to note the fact that the UN General Assembly has spoken out resolutely in support of the Soviet proposals. One resolution, for example, contained an appeal "to dissolve existing military alliances and, as a first step, to refrain from actions leading to the expansion of existing military blocs," while another, ratified by an overwhelming majority of votes, proposed as a first step that all nations possessing nuclear weapons make "solemn pledges, similar in content, not to employ nuclear weapons against nonnuclear nations." Of course the Mongolian delegation fully supported these resolutions.

All the above clearly demonstrates that preserving international peace and security and strengthening the fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence of nations with differing social systems has been from the very beginning and remains one of the most important spheres of activity in the United Nations by the MPR and the other socialist countries. This activity, grounded on the genuinely peace-seeking policy of socialist Mongolia, has found and continues to find its concrete forms in vigorous support of all peace initiatives.

Another principal direction of MPR activities in the UN is the campaign, together with the brother socialist countries and peace-loving nations, to end the arms race and for disarmament.

In the 1960's-1970's 370 billion dollars were spent each year for military purposes, while today this figure exceeds 500 billion dollars worldwide. According to UN figures, the total destructive force of all the nuclear arsenals presently existing in the world is equivalent to approximately 1 million bombs similar to that which was dropped on Hiroshima, which is approximately equivalent to 3 tons of TNT for every person on earth. At the same time each year from 30 to 40 million persons die of hunger throughout the world, and there are 800 million illiterate persons and approximately one and a half billion persons lacking even elementary medical care. Experts have calculated that a sum equal to 8-10 percent of world military expenditures would be sufficient in order successfully to combat these ills. It is obvious from what has been stated above that halting the arms race and carrying out effective measures in the area of disarmament is a primary task of the present day.

The MPR advocates precisely this. Our country was among the first to sign the treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the three environments (1963) and the Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty (1968), and took active part in drafting the treaty banning the deployment of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons on and under the seabed (1971), the convention prohibiting the development, manufacture and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) weapons and their destruction (1972), and the convention prohibiting military or any other hostile utilization of means affecting the natural environment (1977).

The MPR, together with the other socialist nations, resolutely advocates convening a World Disarmament Conference and reducing the military budgets of the UN Security Council member nations by 10 percent, with utilization of a portion of the funds saved on assistance to developing countries; we also advocate banning the development of new types of mass destruction weapons, elimination of foreign military bases, and positive solutions of other problems concerning mankind. The MPR delegation vigorously demanded from the speaker's platform at the 35th Session of the UN General Assembly that the United States ratify the SALT II Treaty, and it vigorously supported the proposal "On the Historic Responsibility of Nations to Protect the Earth's Environment for the Present and Future Generations," which was discussed at Soviet initiative.

One active and aggressive form of MPR activity at the UN in the area of disarmament is the submission of its own initiatives. In 1969, for example, the Mongolian representative presented a proposal that the General Assembly immediately appeal to all governments which have not yet done so to sign or ratify the 1925 Geneva Protocol, which won the support of many delegations, including those of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, Sweden, and others.

As a result, this initiative of the MPR was reflected in a UN General Assembly resolution, as the first point; 15 nations signed the Geneva Protocol in the course of 1970. This is an example of how a small country can make a contribution to the common cause of peace and can exert a positive influence on the position of other nations.

Guided by sincere concern for strengthening peace and the security of peoples, the MPR seeks to mobilize the world community to adopt effective measures toward limiting the arms race and toward disarmament. During preparations for the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly and at the session itself, for example, our country advanced a proposal calling for holding an annual international week dedicated to promoting the goals of disarmament, a proposal which evoked positive response on the part of the UN member nations. As a result, this initiative was reflected in the session's Final Document and has been practiced since 1978.

The Mongolian People's Republic, which is a consistent champion of the lofty aims and principles of the UN Charter, directs all its activities in the international community of nations toward maintaining world peace and the security of peoples.

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CSO: 1819/8

SOVIET, CHINESE POLICY DIFFERENCES DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Y. Lubsan: "China: On a Downhill Road"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, as was stressed in the Central Committee Report presented by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, has conducted and continues to conduct a high-principled and consistent course of policy in its relations with China. This policy, specified by the 24th and 25th congresses, combines a rebuff to the warmongering policy of Peking, defense of the interests of the USSR, the socialist community and the internationalist Communist movement, and a struggle against Maoist ideology, which is hostile to Marxism-Leninism, with the willingness to normalize relations with the PRC on principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the position that reestablishment of good-neighbor relations of cooperation with the PRC is in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and that there are no problems in Soviet-Chinese relations which cannot be resolved by negotiations.

Attaching great importance to improvement of relations with the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union has time and again presented practical proposals on this score. These proposals still apply, just as the feelings of respect and friendship on the part of Soviet citizens toward the Chinese people remain unchanged. It is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Union has come forth with a new, important initiative to add to past proposals.

The Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress contains a proposal to hold concrete talks on drafting and implementation of measures of trust in the Far East with all interested nations, including the PRC, with the aim not only of alleviating the situation in this region but also of strengthening the foundations of world peace.

As regards the Chinese side, up to the present time the constructive Soviet initiatives have essentially failed to evoke a positive response. Although China evidently understands full well that if Soviet-Chinese relations were to be approached without prejudice, improvement in these relations would also be in the root interests of China itself, particularly since the Chinese leaders have acknowledged time and again that China needs peace in order to resolve its acute

socioeconomic and political problems and to carry out the program of the "four modernizations." And it follows from this that if China truly has serious intentions to engage in peaceful development, it needs normal relations with its neighbors, including the Soviet Union.

In actual practice, however, Peking is building its foreign policy on a different, anti-Soviet foundation.

We know that the foreign policy of any nation is a continuation of its domestic policy. For example, one cannot build socialism within a country and at the same time pursue an antisocialist international policy. Precisely in like manner it is impossible to pursue a socialist foreign policy while undermining the roots of socialism domestically. The example of China is a confirmation of this irrefutable truth.

Indeed, the socioeconomic policy imposed on the Chinese people by the Maoists has dealt a serious blow at the socialist achievements of the Chinese people. China's present leaders were compelled to acknowledge that during the years of the "cultural revolution," a "most savage feudal-fascistic dictatorship" was established in China, which led that country to a protracted and very acute socioeconomic crisis. Attempting to extricate themselves from this crisis, the present leaders have made certain changes in their domestic plans, the true significance of which has not yet been definitively clarified. As is noted in the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, this takes time. Yes, time alone "will tell the degree to which the present Chinese leaders succeed in overcoming the Maoist legacy."

While certain changes are taking place in China's domestic policy, however, this unfortunately cannot be said about its foreign policy, which continues to be characterized by great-power nationalism, hegemonism, expansionism, militarism, extreme hostility toward the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist community, and is aimed at aggravating the international situation and at marching shoulder to shoulder with imperialist policy.

It is no secret today that certain circles in China seek to "profit" on anti-Sovietism, to obtain for their hostility toward world socialism the greatest possible expansion of assistance from the imperialist powers, which is essential for implementation of the program of modernizing China.

Can such a policy help China accomplish the complex and grandiose-scale task facing it and lead it onto a healthy path of development? The experience of history indicates that it is naive to count on imperialism assisting in the victory of socialism, let alone helping to build a "powerful socialist China." Behind the external willingness of the imperialist powers to expand economic and military-political ties with China lies the simple and extremely cynical calculation to exploit the hostility on the part of the Chinese rulers toward the USSR and the socialist community in their own strategic interests.

Fearing further strengthening of the economic and military might of the USSR and the other socialist nations, further growth of their international prestige and influence on development of the world revolutionary process, imperialism seeks opportunities to alter the world balance of power in its own favor. And the strategists of imperialism are placing particular hopes in this regard on China with its

population of 1 billion, utilizing China as an instrument in their policy. Today's "interest" of imperialism in China lies in detaching China once and for all from the world socialist system, in compelling it "to change its spots," to integrate it into the world capitalist system, and to transform China into a reserve force and ally of imperialism, utilizing it as a military-political counterweight to the USSR, the other socialist nations, and forces struggling for national and social liberation. It is for good reason that the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress stressed that "imperialists will not be friends of socialism."

The Chinese rulers, who are pursuing narrow selfish, hegemonist aims and are pursuing an antisocialist, anti-Soviet and proimperialist course of policy in the world arena, clearly bear responsibility for undermining not only the world revolutionary movement but also the socialist achievements of the Chinese Revolution.

Recently much has been written and spoken in China to the effect that "only socialism can save China." With this we must agree. But can we approve of the fact that socialist aims and principles are proclaimed domestically, while at the same time, standing shoulder to shoulder with imperialism, they are opposing socialism in the world arena? This fact was reemphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress.

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CSO: 1819/7

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MONGOLIAN SCHOLARS CREATED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 1

[MPRP Central Committee decree: "On Creation of a National Committee of Mongolian Scholars"]

[Text] In view of the exceptional importance and timeliness of the new peace initiatives advanced at the historic 26th CPSU Congress, and in particular the proposal to establish a prestigious international committee of prominent scholars and scientists which would promote profound realization by peoples of the vital necessity of preventing nuclear war, strengthening peace and the security of peoples, and achievement of disarmament, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party decrees the following:

1. Establishment of a national committee of Mongolian scientists and scholars for the purpose of assisting in creation of an international committee of scientists and scholars, called upon to implement the noble ideas of preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

2. It is advisable to direct the principal efforts of the national committee of Mongolian scholars and scientists toward:

extensive dissemination of the coordinated, consistently peace-seeking foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist community;

unmasking the essence of the aggressive policy of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of international reaction, which is hatching plans to start another world war;

vigorous support of initiatives aimed at concluding a treaty of nonaggression and abjuration of force in international relations, the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world, with the objective of promoting a healthier political climate in the world and improvement in relations between nations with differing social systems;

maintenance of contacts and establishment of cooperation with individuals and organizations, as well as with peace-seeking forces championing the cause of peace and friendship between peoples and against the danger of occurrence of a nuclear war.

3. The External Relations Department of the Central Committee of the MPRP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the MPR shall be instructed to undertake concrete steps within the framework of the UN and other international organizations to support the proposal advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress.

4. Aymag and city party, government, and public organizations shall be instructed, in addition to extensive dissemination of the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress among our country's working people, to assist in every way the activities of the national committee of Mongolian scholars and scientists.

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CSO: 1819/9

TSEDENBAL THANKS BREZHNEV FOR MESSAGE

PM140939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Untitled message from Yu. Tsedenbal to L.I. Brezhnev]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Leonid Ilich,

Allow me to express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to yourself personally deep gratitude for the cordial congratulations and best wishes on my reelection to the post of chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

Fully sharing your certainty that the traditional fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR will continue to develop, I should like to assure you again that the MPRP and the Mongolian Government will do everything incumbent on them to strengthen and deepen these relations in every way and to augment their rich traditions.

I wholeheartedly wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, good health and new successes in your tireless activity for the benefit of the fraternal Soviet people and for the sake of peace, detente and universal security.

[Signed] Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

CSO: 1819/16

RASHIDOV PRESENTS AWARD TO MONGOLIAN CONSUL

PM241252 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Report by Uztag: "Talk at Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 10 July, Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, received (Tseveeniy Tseren-Ochir), Mongolian consul general in Tashkent, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home.

In the friendly talk which took place, Sh.R. Rashidov stressed that Uzbekistan's working people, like all Soviet people, are marking the glorious festival of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution on a wide scale at present. The indestructible friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples is strengthening from year to year and becoming more fruitful, as was envisaged by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress. The Mongolian consulate general in Tashkent is participating actively in developing these ties.

Sh.R. Rashidov presented the Mongolian consul general in Tashkent with the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's honor certificate awarded to him for fruitful participation in developing and strengthening the fraternal relations and mutual cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia and the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

(Tseveeniy Tseren-Ochir) expressed thanks for his warm and cordial reception and for the high evaluation of his work in the republic. He noted the great help given by Uzbekistan to Mongolia in training skilled cadres and in other spheres of economic and cultural development.

Participating in the talk were Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau members Ye. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodzhayev and N.D. Khudayberdiyev.

CSO: 1819/16

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH RESPOND TO SOVIET GREETINGS

PM171551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of our country's communists and working people and also on our own behalf we express profound gratitude to you for the warm greetings, cordial congratulations and good wishes on the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. We are sincerely grateful to you for the high assessment of the Mongolian people's achievements in implementing fundamental socioeconomic transformations in the country over the years of people's power and the international significance of Mongolia's noncapitalist development.

With the victory of the 1921 people's revolution, which was accomplished under the direct influence of Great October, the Mongolian people joined the ranks of builders of the new society on our planet. Under the leadership of their combat vanguard--the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]--our people are worthily carrying the banner of peace and socialism, having turned their country into a strong link of the world socialist community.

Celebrating the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution as a festival of socialist creation and of the triumph of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism on Mongolian soil, our people rightly link their historic achievements in all spheres of social life with the truly fraternal friendship with the great Soviet people and with their disinterested, internationalist assistance and support rendered to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] throughout its existence. The rich fruits of close all-round Mongolian-Soviet cooperation have been and still are one of the determining factors in successfully resolving the immediate tasks of socialist building in the MPR and strengthening its international positions. On this festive day we once again express our nationwide gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and the fraternal Soviet people for their effective, multifaceted assistance and support to our country and for their concern for the Mongolian people's happiness and prosperity.

We are sincerely glad that the Leninist friendship between our parties, countries and peoples is strengthening yearly in full accordance with the spirit of the 1966 treaty of alliance between the MPR and the USSR and other basic Mongolian-Soviet documents. Profound mutual trust, constantly deepening integration and close cooperation in the international arena have become characteristic features of the present relations between the two countries.

We note with profound satisfaction that the official friendly visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to the MPR and its participation in the festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution have developed into a graphic new demonstration of the close unity of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples in the name of the cause of peace and socialism on earth.

The MPRP and the MPR Government, following the behests of the brilliant V.I. Lenin and of D. Suhe-Bataar, leader of the Mongolian revolution, are fully determined to follow unswervingly the immutable policy of further strengthening international bonds and of all-around rapprochement with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people great new achievements in realizing the tasks of tremendous international significance set by the 26th CPSU Congress of further developing communist building in the USSR and increasing efforts in the struggle for lasting peace, to avert the threat of war and to ensure universal security.

May the unbreakable friendship and fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples steadily strengthen.

[Signed] Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium

J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

CSO: 1819/16

'TASS' REPORTS ON MONGOLIAN-PORTUGUESE COMMUNIQUE

LD142122 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jul (TASS)--The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] consider that under the present-day conditions no task is more important and urgent than that of ending the arms race and carrying out real disarmament measures, [and the] prevention of the threat of nuclear war.

A statement to this effect is contained in the joint communique on the stay in the Mongolian People's Republic of General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal, which was issued by the Montsame Agency.

The sides pointed out that the Soviet proposals, which were put forward by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and meet the vital interests of all peoples and the tasks of strengthening peace and international security, serve as a good basis for talks and concluding agreements on the limitation of the arms race.

The leaders of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Portuguese Communist Party have placed on record that the present-day international situation persistently demands from the communist and workers parties of the world, from all progressive forces fresh efforts to bar the way to a new world war, to uphold the peaceful future of the peoples.

Both sides declared their support for the April revolution in Afghanistan, whose people is waging a courageous struggle for true freedom, national independence, against the interference of imperialist reaction, the forces of hegemonism and expansionism in that country's internal affairs.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Portuguese Communist Party declared their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which firmly uphold their revolutionary gains, sovereignty, and territorial integrity from encroachments of the Chinese militarists.

The sides pointed out with profound gratification the fact that the relations between the MPRP and PCP are developing and broadening from year to year in the interests of strengthening the unity of ranks of the world communist movement, of the common struggle against imperialism.

CS0: 1812/71

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov 80 p 20

[Article by M. Panova: "The Joint Work of Scientists"]

[Text] Progressive dynamic changes in the structure of the national economy are a typical feature of the development of the economy of the Mongolian People's Republic under present conditions. The tasks posed by the MPR Program of completing the development of the material and technical base of socialism and transforming the country from an agro-industrial country into an industrial-agricultural country are being gradually realized. The analysis of the theoretical and practical problems of forming the optimum national economic complex under the conditions of intensifying socialist economic integration has become one of the main directions of the work of economic scholars of the republic.

The Institute of Economics of the MPR Academy of Sciences is by right considered the center of basic economic research. As its deputy director Doctor of Economic Sciences H. Dashdondov related, the scientists of the institute are elaborating such urgent themes as the economic problems of the development of Mongolia during the period of the completion of the building of socialism, the features of expanded socialist reproduction at the present stage, the role of industry and its processing and extractive sectors in the reproduction process, the improvement of the technical base and structure of agriculture and others.

The study of the problems of socialist economic integration, the possibilities and forms of participation of the republic in it is also being expanded. The collective monograph "The MPR in Socialist Economic Integration" was prepared for the 30th anniversary of CEMA. The conclusions from the theoretical analysis of the problems of intensifying the cooperation of the republic with the USSR and other CEMA member countries are being used in drafting the plans of development of the national economy for the next five-year plan.

The scientists of the institute have noted the great importance of the joint research being conducted with scientists of both the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for increasing the scientific level of developments. Mongolian scientists are participating in the preparation of a collective monograph on the problems of managing the economy in the CEMA member countries, in the elaboration of questions of the use of cost accounting relations and means of improving them, the criticism of bourgeois and revisionist concepts. Young scientists of the institute are

working on probation at the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences and at other Soviet scientific research institutes of economics. All this is conducive to the sharing of achievements in the field of economic theory and research methods and to the improvement of the training of scientific personnel.

The drafting of the General Plan of the Development and Distribution of the Productive Forces of the MPR for the Period up to 1990 was an important stage in the study of the problems of the optimum national economic complex. Staff members of the State Scientific Research Institute of the Development and Distribution of Productive Forces of the MPR State Planning Commission and the MPR Academy of Sciences and the Council for the Study of Productive Forces attached to the USSR State Planning Committee participated in this work. The comprehensive research conducted over a period of three years made it possible to analyze thoroughly the state and prospects of the development of agriculture, industry, transportation and the non-production sphere, questions of the efficient use of minerals, water and land resources, the development of economic regions and industrial centers. The results of this work were examined and accepted at a session of the joint scientific council. The MPR State Planning Commission was given 29 volumes of scientific research. The findings and recommendations of the scientists are being used in preparing the draft of the five-year plan to develop the national economy and culture of the MPR for 1981-1985, as well as the measures called for by the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration.

But the importance of the work of the scientists of the USSR and Mongolia lies not only in this. It has enriched the practice of cooperation of the CEMA member countries in the field of economic research.

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MONGOLIAN PHYSICISTS PARTICIPATE IN DUBNA

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent: "Mongolian Physicists at Dubna"]

[Text] In a discussion of the most impressive scientific achievements of the century, one should first and foremost mention the successes of physics of the microcosm in gaining knowledge of the atomic nucleus and the elementary particles, which in fact make up everything which is visible and tangible. Science of the microcosm helps us study the boundless expanses of the universe; it has pointed out for mankind the way to nuclear power engineering, has contributed much to solid-state physics, medicine, optics and biology, while the isotopes it has discovered have become indispensable assistants of geologists, metallurgists, construction engineers, doctors and agronomists....

On 26 March the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, in the town of Dubna, near Moscow, celebrated its 25th anniversary. This pioneer was the first nuclear physics center of the socialist nations of Europe, Asia and the Americas. I put a question to a scientist at the JINR, head of the national group of specialists from the Mongolian People's Republic, Gonchigdorjiyn Huhenuu, about the significance of this international institute for Mongolia's scientists.

"Mongolia has been a participating country in the Joint Institute since its establishment in 1956. Here Mongolian scientists conduct research on the very highest level in the field of physics of the atomic nucleus, elementary particles, various areas of neutron physics, plus others.

"Contacts with top scientists of the Soviet Union and the other institute participating countries help us intensively add to our knowledge and experience.

"Thanks to collective efforts, and particularly the contribution of the Soviet Union, this international institute possesses unique experimental equipment, frequently the world's best. And that in addition to the institute's enormous intellectual potential. Physicists from 11 socialist countries are gathered here in Dubna.

"The Joint Institute helped us set up a nuclear research laboratory at Mongolian State University and helped equip it with two neutron generators. We received the first at the end of the 1960's and the second in 1978. Somewhat prior to that I and several other Mongolian specialists came to Dubna to devise two instruments --

spectrometers -- for Mongolian State University. One of them is presently being utilized to determine the element composition of seven specimens simultaneously, while the other is being utilized to measure the parameters of short-lived isotopes which we receive from Dubna. I work in the neutron physics laboratory, in the rare reactions sector. Our work team is international, a feature which is characteristic of all the Dubna laboratories. We are engaged in studying what takes place when an elementary particle, the neutron, interacts with various substances. Our investigations are necessary for verification of theoretical models of the atomic nucleus. This is one of the institute's basic areas of research. Data are also needed for solving other problems, such as to gain an understanding of the processes which take place in the stars and which lead to the release of enormous energy.

"Or take another example. Geological specimens were brought to Dubna from Erdenet. Only with the aid of nuclear physics methods was it possible precisely to determine their element composition and to obtain answers to questions of interest to Mongolian engineers. Nuclear physics methods and equipment help solve many practical problems. With a small gamma-spectrometer, for example, one can quickly and accurately determine the degree of contamination of soil, water and leaves by industrial waste."

"In what laboratories at the Joint Institute are Mongolian specialists working?"

"In practically all six. It is true that Oroljabyn Otgonsuren, who was working in the laboratory where they deal with problems of synthesis of new superheavy elements, has gone back home. Recently the world's largest heavy ion accelerator was put into operation in this laboratory. I should mention that in a number of parameters this new Dubna installation is without peer."

"What would you say is the most important thing the Joint Institute is giving to Mongolian science?"

"Cadres, competent specialists in the field of physics of the atomic nucleus and physics of elementary particles. Everybody who is working or has worked here returns to his homeland enriched with knowledge and experience, which he passes on to young people and thus promotes the development of the science of the microcosm at home. B. Chadro, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the MPR, worked for several years in the high-energy laboratory. He is currently Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the MPR and director of the Institute of Physics and Technology. O. Otgonsuren, whom I mentioned above, serves as rector of the State Pedagogic Institute in Ulaanbaatar. Noted Mongolian physicist N. Sodnom, who was once elected to the post of vice director of the Joint Institute, serves as rector of the Mongolian State University and chairman of the State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education."

"How will you be benefited by the Joint Institute's Sixth Five-Year Plan?"

"Unquestionably not only I and my fellow countrymen but also the scientists from every participating nation will be benefited by new advances in study of the microcosm, with acquisition of new experience and knowledge. With regard to just those who work with me in the neutron physics laboratory, we are expecting a great deal from

the new IBR-2 fast-neutron pulse reactor. This enormous installation has recently come on-stream. I am confident that this, the world's finest research reactor, will help us find answers to many basic questions. Our sector is currently readying equipment for forthcoming experiments."

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SOVIETS AID IN LOCATING MONGOLIAN MINERAL DEPOSITS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 2

[Article: "Geologists Go Prospecting"]

[Text] The members of Soviet geological expedition which is operating in the Mongolian People's Republic on the basis of an intergovernmental agreement are presently concluding preparations for a new season in the field. For 11 years now its detachments have been aggressively searching for commercial minerals in the most diversified areas of our country. These prospecting geologists have produced substantial results through their persistent labor. During this time they have determined the reserves of the Erdenet ore body, which is now known throughout the world, and on the basis of which Asia's largest copper-molybdenum mining and concentration combine is being built. They have also discovered a large coal deposit in Baganuur and a new, promising fluorspar deposit in the Boro ondor area.

"Our people in the MPR," related K. A. Valeyev, the expedition's chief engineer, "have surveyed more than 10 large ore bodies which are of enormous economic significance. There is another important point: devoting particular attention to the training of indigenous personnel, in recent years expedition members have helped boost the level of qualifications of dozens of Mongolian drill operators as well as geologist colleagues of other areas of specialization."

And quite frankly, they can learn plenty from the Soviet experts. Within a comparatively short period of time they have succeeded in achieving excellent technical-economic indices, boosting labor productivity by 150 percent in the principal type of activity -- exploratory drilling. Operating under difficult terrain conditions, traveling great distances, they are now drilling 8500-9000 meters per year. These figures tell a specialist a great deal.

The Soviet geologists who are performing their internationalist duty in People's Mongolia during the current, Seventh Five-Year Plan have been assigned new, even more responsible tasks. For example, the extensive work schedule calls for exploring and surveying fluorspar, copper and phosphorite deposits, as well as expanded exploration around Erdenet with the objective of discovering additional ore reserves, and continuation of airborne magnetic surveys of Mongolia's central and western regions.

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BRIEFS

KUZNETSOV VISITS ERDENET COMBINE--Ulaanbaatar, 13 Jul--A Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited the major Mongolian industrial center of Erdenet today. At the "Erdenet" mining and enriching combine the visitors familiarized themselves with the history of its creation and its development prospects. In the very near future "Erdenet" will be able to process up to 16 million tons of ore a year. The delegation members viewed an opencut mine and visited the main building, where the ore enrichment process takes place, a machine repair plant and the consumer service center, and talked with workers. The visitors toured the city which has sprung up next to the combine. The delegation returned to Ulaanbaatar in the evening. It was accompanied on its journey by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. [Text] [TASS Report: "Visiting Mongolia"] [PM201011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 4]

FODDER CAMPAIGN--Ulaanbaatar, 22 Jul (MONTSAME)--A nationwide fodder campaign started in People's Mongolia. First reports from different parts of the country show that the agricultural toilers have thoroughly prepared for this important national economic campaign and started it with high enthusiasm. Hay making is of exclusive importance in Mongolia as it accounts for nearly 70 percent of all forage stock. For the current year it is envisaged to make 1.2 million tons of hay. [Text] [OW250615 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 22 Jul 81]

AGRICULTURAL TASKS--Ulaanbaatar, 23 Jul (MONTSAME)--State purchases of mear, wool, milk and butter are one of the important tasks of agricultural toilers in Mongolia. During the first 6 months of the year 3,100 tons of meat, 2,300 tons of wool and 4.6 million tons of milk were additionally produced compared to the same period of the previous year. Agricultural workers of eastern, Ubs and Hobd, Aimaks are leading this campaign. Another important national economic campaign--hay making--is being carried out in state farms, agricultural associations and fodder farms. It is envisaged to lay in 1.2 million tons of hay and thousands of tons of other fodder for the current year. Modern hay-making machines are being widely used during the campaign. [OW250615 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 23 Jul 81]

AWARDS FOR ARTISTS--Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jul (MONTSAME)--A large number of art workers were awarded the titles of people's and merited artists of the MPR and of honoured art workers of the MPR by a decree of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural. The high titles were presented them for their many years' fruitful work and valuable contribution to the development of the country's socialist culture and their high creative successes. The title of artist of the MPR was presented to D. Lubsansharab, artistic director of the state folk song and dance ensemble; of honoured art worker of the MPR, to G. Tseren, cameraman of the "Mongolkino" film studio; of merited artist of the MPR, to S. Sunded, conductor of the state folk song and dance ensemble, D. Mendbayar, L. Jamsranjab and other artists of the state drama theatre; of honoured workers in culture of the MPR, to G. Chuluunbat and S. Battseren, announcers of Ulaanbaatar Radio. A large group of art workers were decorated with awards of the MPR. N. Jagbaral, alternate member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, presented the awards in the government. [Text] [OW041035 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1732 GMT 28 Jul 81]

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN INDUSTRY--Ulaanbaatar, 31 Jul (MONTSAME)--The newspaper UNEN publishes a resolution of the MPRP Central Committee on the broad dissemination of the advanced experience of the Ulaanbaatar carpet factory introducing the system of production quality management. The resolution stresses that thanks to thorough study and introduction into practice of production forms and methods of the Lvov region enterprises [of] the Soviet Union, the personnel of the factory gained considerable successes in improving the production quality. Thus, over the last year the top and first quality output accounted for already 96 percent of the total annual production for the past 5 years, 2,500 thousand tugriks of profit were additionally received due to the production quality improvement. Emphasizing the high effectiveness of the Soviet experience, the Party Central Committee holds that the experience of Ulaanbaatar carpet-weavers who are skillfully introducing the system of production quality management should be consistently applied in branches of the country's national economy and above all in industry, during the current 5 years. [Text] [OW022332 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 31 Jul 81]

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